

Hertfordshire's Director of Public Health Annual Report 2018/19

A summary of the health of our population
across the county



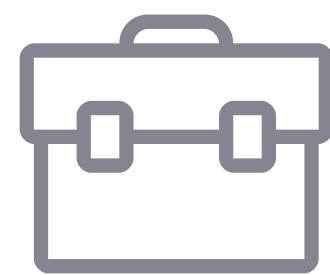
Jim McManus, Hertfordshire Director of Public Health

***Welcome to my Annual Report for 2018/19!** It provides a snapshot of the state of our population's health – both in Hertfordshire as a whole and in the county's ten districts and boroughs.*

*There's also a **supplement** containing charts for each of the indicators in Public Health England's **local Health Profiles**, showing how we compare with similar local authorities and how our districts and boroughs compare with Hertfordshire as a whole.*

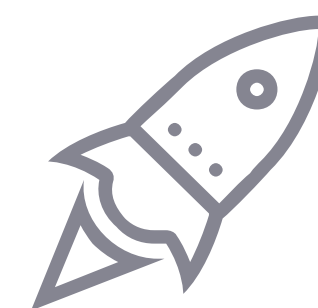
Hertfordshire's Public Health Service

About us



our profile

Sitting within Hertfordshire County Council, we have around 65 staff working across the three domains of public health: health improvement, health protection and healthcare public health.



our mission

To work to with our partners and stakeholders across the system to improve health outcomes and reduce inequalities in Hertfordshire.



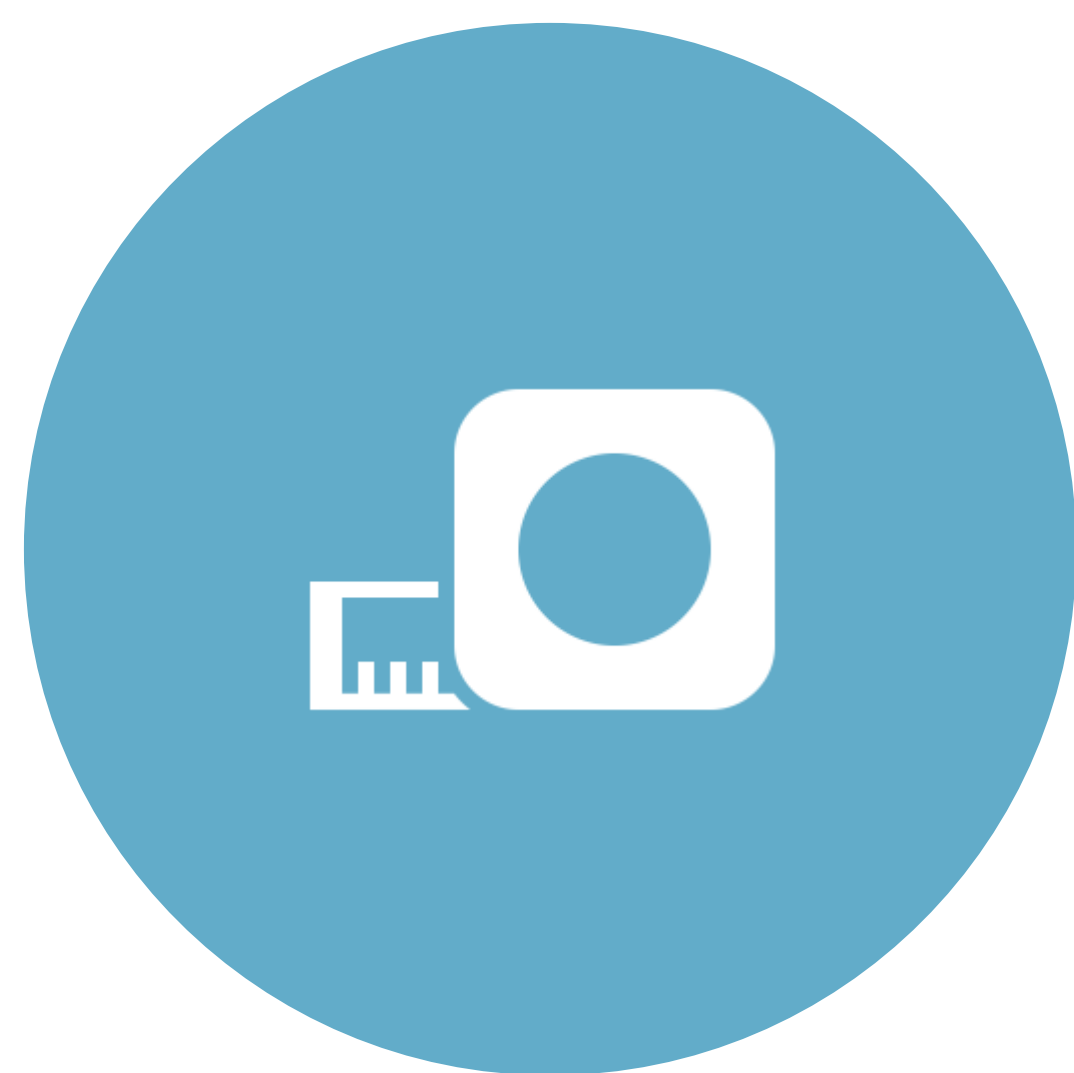
our vision

A healthy and happy Hertfordshire: every resident is born as healthy as possible and lives a full, happy, healthy life.



Hertfordshire's population

Our county overall is...



Large

Hertfordshire has a mix of urban and rural communities, with over 1.1 million residents living in a range of large and new towns, market towns and villages



Well-off

Hertfordshire is relatively affluent and benefits from a thriving economy and highly skilled working age population



Unequal

Although the general standard of living is high, there are pockets of deprivation across all ten of Hertfordshire's districts and significant variations in outcomes between districts.



Ageing

The proportion of older people in Hertfordshire is increasing and this is set to continue over the next 20+ years, bringing new challenges for the health and social care sectors

The health of our population by local authority area

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The health of our population by local authority area

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The health of our population: Hertfordshire County Council

The health of our population: Hertfordshire

Overview

Health in summary

The health of people in Hertfordshire is generally better than the England average.

Hertfordshire is one of the 20% least deprived counties/unitary authorities in England; however, about 11% (24,800) of children live in low income families.

Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 7.2 years lower for men and 5.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Hertfordshire than in the least deprived areas.

Stevenage and Watford generally tend to have poorer health outcomes than other districts in the county.

The health of our population: Hertfordshire

Key numbers



Smoking in pregnancy

805 new mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2016/17



Diabetes

28.5% of diabetics aged 17+ were estimated to be undiagnosed in 2017



Childhood obesity

1,881 schoolchildren in Year 6 were obese in 2016/17



Self-harm

There were 1,215 emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in 2016/17



Physical activity

31.5% of adults (aged 19+) were not physically active in 2016/17



Hip fractures

There were 1,225 emergency admissions for hip fracture in people aged 65+ in 2016/17



The health of our population: Hertfordshire

Statistically significant trends in key indicators



Getting better

- Cancer diagnosed at early stage
- Smoking status at time of delivery
- Under 18 conceptions
- Children in low income families (under 16s)
- Employment rate (aged 16-64)
- New sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

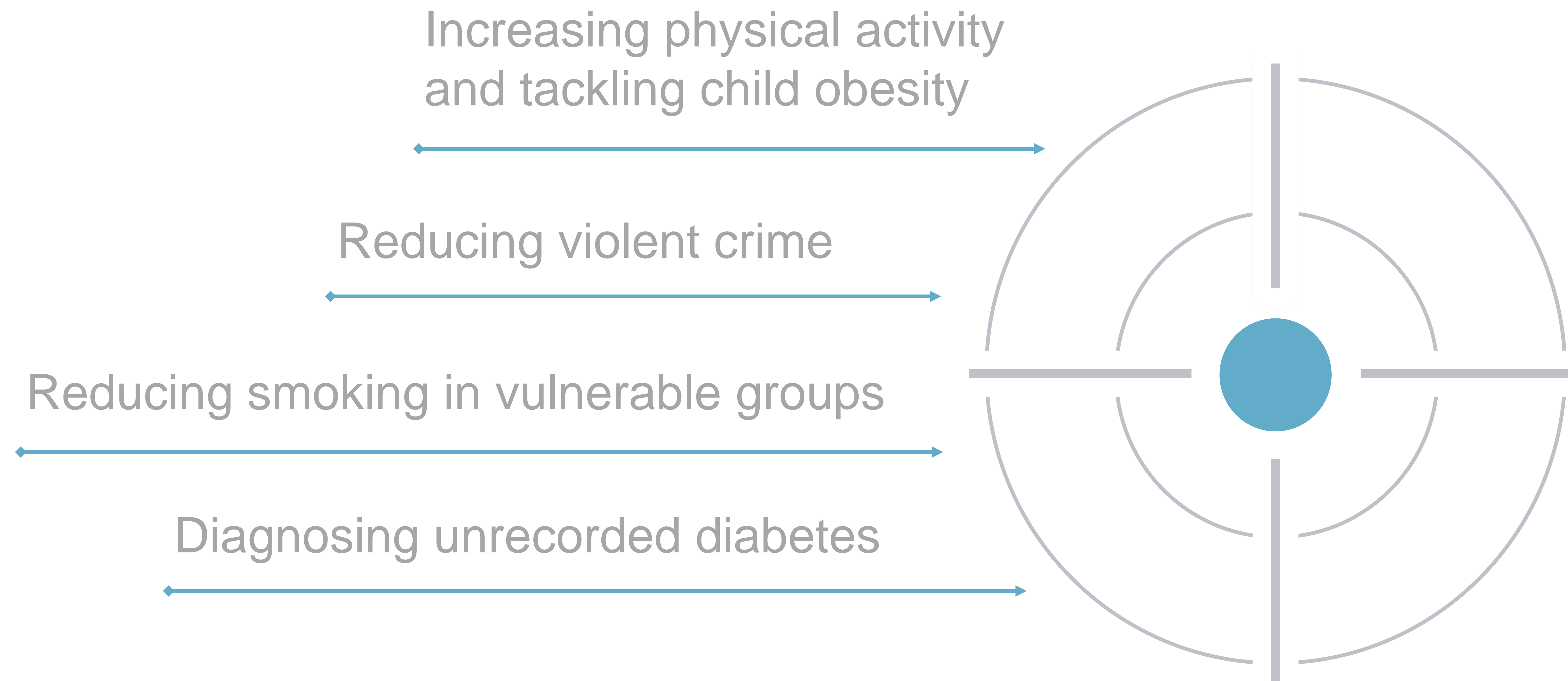


Getting worse

- Obese children (aged 10-11)
- Violent crime

The health of our population: Hertfordshire

Key improvements to aim for



The health of our population: Broxbourne Borough Council

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The health of our population: Broxbourne

Overview

Health in summary

The health of people in Broxbourne is generally better than the England average.

About 15% (2,800) of children live in low income families.

Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 7.7 years lower for men and 4.5 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Broxbourne than in the least deprived areas.

Waltham Cross and Rosedale & Bury Green wards experiences a number of poorer health outcomes than other wards in the borough.

The health of our population: Broxbourne

Key numbers



Smoking in pregnancy

69 new mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2016/17



Diabetes

25.9% of diabetics aged 17+ were estimated to be undiagnosed in 2017



Childhood obesity

216 schoolchildren in Year 6 were obese in 2016/17



Self-harm

There were 82 emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in 2016/17



Physical activity

36.1% of adults (aged 19+) were not physically active in 2016/17



Hip fractures

There were 100 emergency admissions for hip fracture in people aged 65+ in 2016/17



The health of our population: Broxbourne

Statistically significant trends in key indicators



Getting better

- Cancer diagnosed at early stage
- Children in low income families (under 16s)
- Under 18 conceptions



Getting worse

- Violent crime
- Employment rate (aged 16-64)

The health of our population: Broxbourne

Key improvements to aim for



The health of our population: Dacorum Borough Council

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The health of our population: Dacorum

Overview

Health in summary

The health of people in Dacorum is generally better than the England average.

About 12% (3,300) of children live in low income families.

Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 7.8 years lower for men and 5.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Dacorum than in the least deprived areas.

Several wards, including Grovehill, Highfield, Hemel Hempstead Town and Adeyfield West, experience a number of health outcomes than the borough as whole.

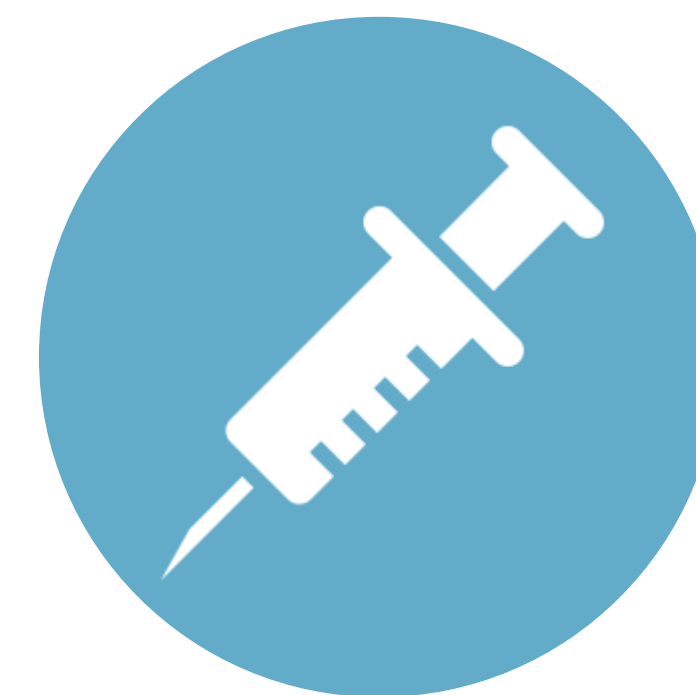
The health of our population: Dacorum

Key numbers



Smoking in pregnancy

99 new mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2016/17



Diabetes

31.2% of diabetics aged 17+ were estimated to be undiagnosed in 2017



Childhood obesity

222 schoolchildren in Year 6 were obese in 2016/17



Self-harm

There were 182 emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in 2016/17



Physical activity

27.7% of adults (aged 19+) were not physically active in 2016/17



Hip fractures

There were 161 emergency admissions for hip fracture in people aged 65+ in 2016/17



The health of our population: Dacorum

Statistically significant trends in key indicators



Getting better

- Cancer diagnosed at early stage
- Children in low income families (under 16s)
- Smoking status at time of delivery
- Under 18 conceptions
- New sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Employment rate (aged 16-64)



Getting worse

- Violent crime
- Statutory homelessness

The health of our population: Dacorum

Key improvements to aim for



The health of our population: East Hertfordshire District Council

The health of our population: East Hertfordshire

Overview

Health in summary

The health of people in East Hertfordshire is generally better than the England average.

East Hertfordshire is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England; however, about 8% (2,100) of children live in low income families.

Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 4.8 years lower for men and 4.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of East Hertfordshire than in the least deprived areas.

Several wards, such as Hertford Sele, experience a number of poorer health outcomes than the district as a whole.

The health of our population: East Hertfordshire

Key numbers



Smoking in pregnancy

92 new mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2016/17



Diabetes

33.6% of diabetics aged 17+ were estimated to be undiagnosed in 2017



Childhood obesity

194 schoolchildren in Year 6 were obese in 2016/17



Self-harm

There were 79 emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in 2016/17



Physical activity

26.7% of adults (aged 19+) were not physically active in 2016/17



Hip fractures

There were 164 emergency admissions for hip fracture in people aged 65+ in 2016/17



The health of our population: East Hertfordshire

Statistically significant trends in key indicators



Getting better

- Children in low income families (under 16s)
- Under 18 conceptions
- New sexually transmitted infections (STIs)



Getting worse

- Employment rate (aged 16-64)
- Violent crime

The health of our population: East Hertfordshire

Key improvements to aim for



The health of our population: Hertsmere Borough Council

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The health of our population: Hertsmere

Overview

Health in summary

The health of people in Hertsmere is generally better than the England average.

About 11% (2,200) of children live in low income families.

Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 9.3 years lower for men and 6.3 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Hertsmere than in the least deprived areas.

Several wards, such as Borehamwood Cowley Hill, experience a number of poorer health outcomes than the borough as a whole.

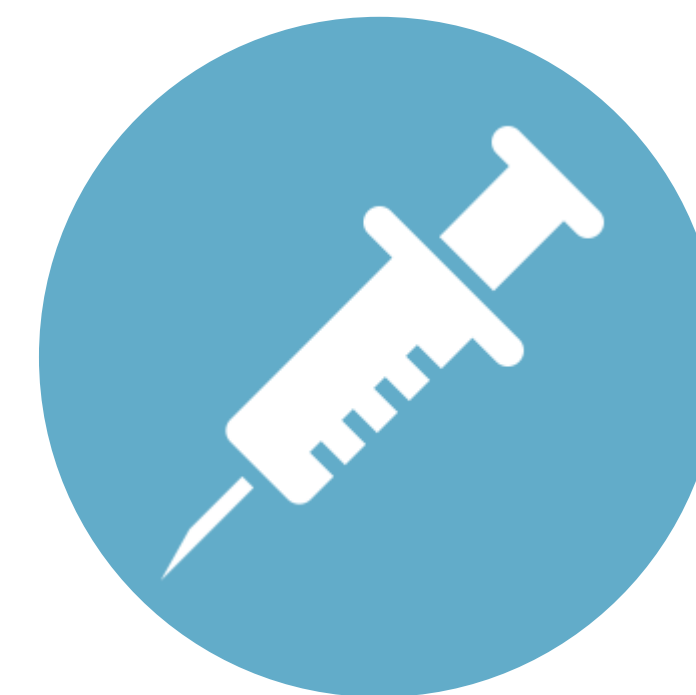
The health of our population: Hertsmere

Key numbers



Smoking in pregnancy

69 new mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2016/17



Diabetes

28.4% of diabetics aged 17+ were estimated to be undiagnosed in 2017



Childhood obesity

156 schoolchildren in Year 6 were obese in 2016/17



Self-harm

There were 125 emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in 2016/17



Physical activity

37.0% of adults (aged 19+) were not physically active in 2016/17



Hip fractures

There were 120 emergency admissions for hip fracture in people aged 65+ in 2016/17



The health of our population: Hertsmere

Statistically significant trends in key indicators



Getting better

- Cancer diagnosed at early stage
- Smoking status at time of delivery
- Children in low income families (under 16s)
- Under 18 conceptions
- Employment rate (aged 16-64)
- New sexually transmitted infections (STIs)



Getting worse

- Violent crime

The health of our population: Hertsmere

Key improvements to aim for



The health of our population: North Hertfordshire District Council

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The health of our population: North Hertfordshire

Overview

Health in summary

The health of people in North Hertfordshire is generally better than the England average.

North Hertfordshire is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England; however, about 11% (2,600) of children live in low income families.

Life expectancy for men is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 3.1 years lower for men and 2.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of North Hertfordshire than in the least deprived areas.

Several wards, such as Letchworth Wilbury and Letchworth Grange, experience a number of poorer health outcomes than the district as a whole.

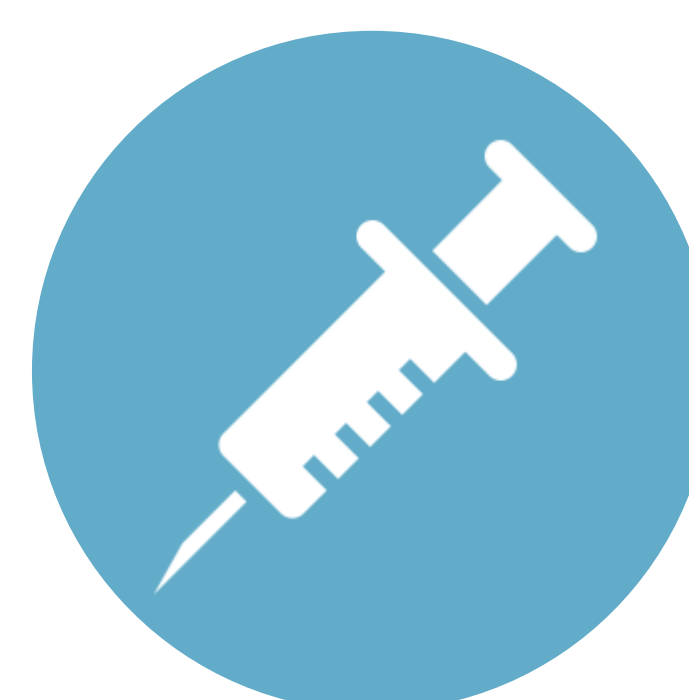
The health of our population: North Hertfordshire

Key numbers



Smoking in adults

96 new mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2016/17



Diabetes

28.6% of diabetics aged 17+ were estimated to be undiagnosed in 2017



Childhood obesity

186 schoolchildren in Year 6 were obese in 2016/17



Self-harm

There were 134 emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in 2016/17



Physical activity

32.4% of adults (aged 19+) were not physically active in 2016/17



Hip fractures

There were 151 emergency admissions for hip fracture in people aged 65+ in 2016/17



The health of our population: North Hertfordshire

Statistically significant trends in key indicators



Getting better

- Children in low income families (under 16s)
- Employment rate (aged 16-64)
- Under 18 conceptions



Getting worse

- Statutory homelessness
- Violent crime

The health of our population: North Hertfordshire

Key improvements to aim for



The health of our population: St Albans City & District Council

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The health of our population: St Albans

Overview

Health in summary

The health of people in St Albans is generally better than the England average.

St Albans is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England; however, about 8% (2,300) of children live in low income families.

Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 6.7 years lower for men and 7.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of St Albans than in the least deprived areas.

Several wards, such as London Colney and Sopwell, experience a number of poorer health outcomes than the district as a whole.

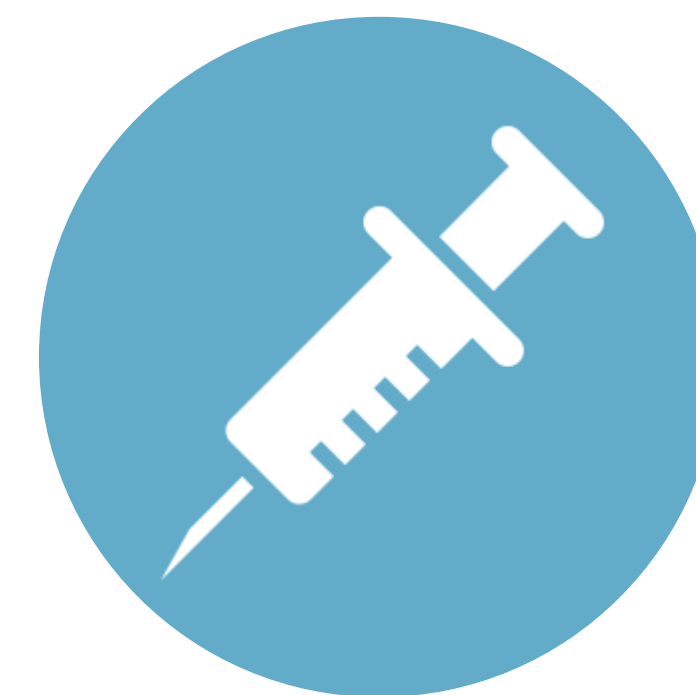
The health of our population: St Albans

Key numbers



Smoking in pregnancy

97 new mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2016/17



Diabetes

36.5% of diabetics aged 17+ were estimated to be undiagnosed in 2017



Childhood obesity

180 schoolchildren in Year 6 were obese in 2016/17



Self-harm

There were 150 emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in 2016/17



Physical activity

27.0% of adults (aged 19+) were not physically active in 2016/17



Hip fractures

There were 152 emergency admissions for hip fracture in people aged 65+ in 2016/17



The health of our population: St Albans

Statistically significant trends in key indicators



Getting better

- Children in low income families (under 16s)
- Smoking status at time of delivery
- Breastfeeding initiation
- New sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Under 18 conceptions



Getting worse

- Employment rate (aged 16-64)
- Violent crime

The health of our population: St Albans

Key improvements to aim for



The health of our population: Stevenage Borough Council

The health of our population: Stevenage

Overview

Health in summary

The health of people in Stevenage is varied compared with the England average.

About 16% (2,900) of children live in low income families.

Life expectancy for women is lower than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 7.4 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Stevenage than in the least deprived areas.

Several wards, such as Bedwell and Symonds Green, experience a number of poorer health outcomes than the district as a whole.

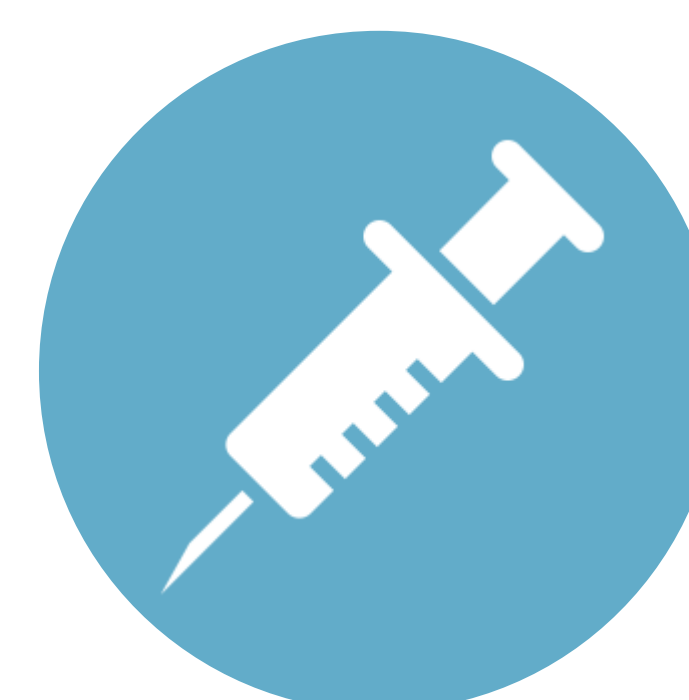
The health of our population: Stevenage

Key numbers



Smoking in pregnancy

68 new mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2016/17



Diabetes

22.5% of diabetics aged 17+ were estimated to be undiagnosed in 2017



Childhood obesity

185 schoolchildren in Year 6 were obese in 2016/17



Self-harm

There were 129 emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in 2016/17



Physical activity

33.1% of adults (aged 19+) were not physically active in 2016/17



Hip fractures

There were 96 emergency admissions for hip fracture in people aged 65+ in 2016/17



The health of our population: Stevenage

Statistically significant trends in key indicators



Getting better

- Children in low income families (under 16s)
- Under 18 conceptions

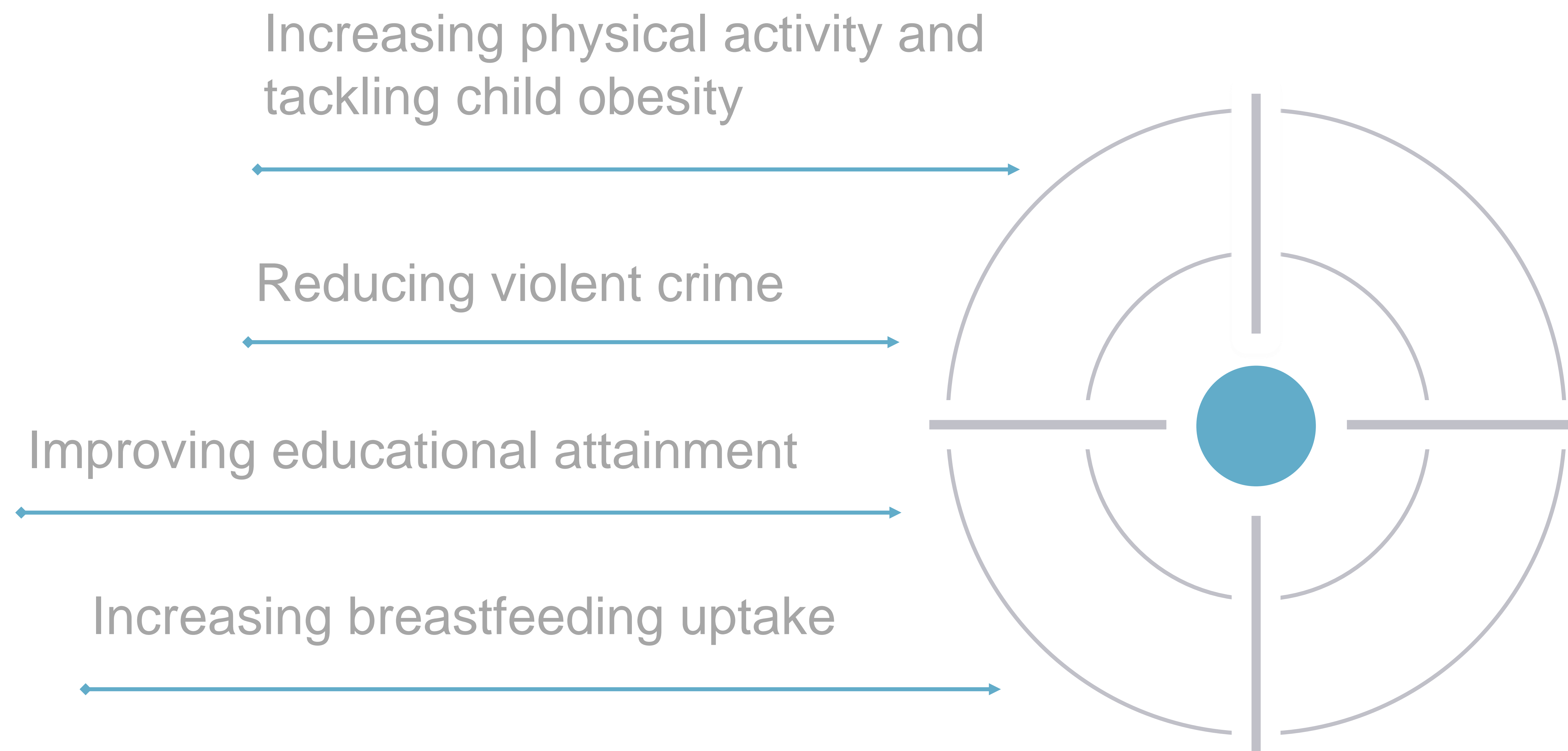


Getting worse

- Breastfeeding initiation
- Violent crime
- Obese children (aged 10-11)
- Employment rate (aged 16-64)

The health of our population: Stevenage

Key improvements to aim for



The health of our population: Three Rivers District Council

The health of our population: Three Rivers

Overview

Health in summary

The health of people in Three Rivers is generally better than the England average.

Three Rivers is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England; however, about 10% (1,600) of children live in low income families.

Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 7.5 years lower for men and 7.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Three Rivers than in the least deprived areas.

South Oxhey ward, experiences a number of poorer health outcomes than the district as a whole.

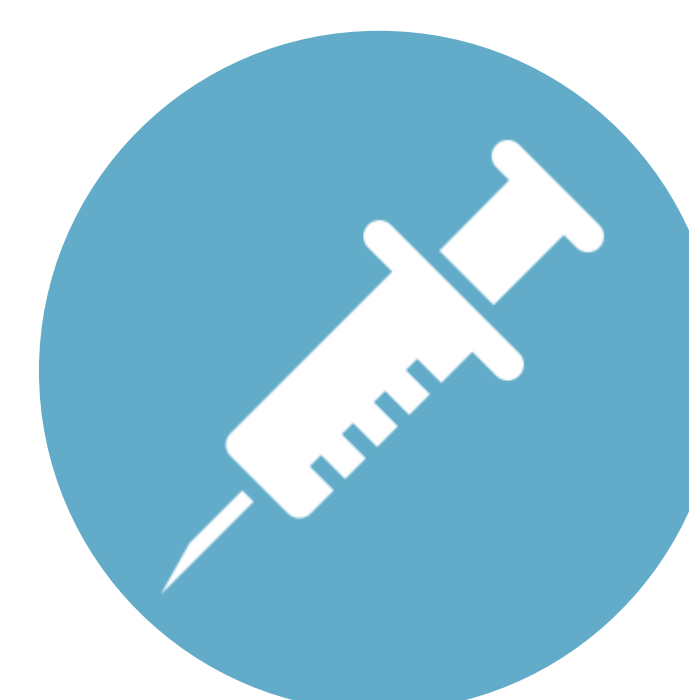
The health of our population: Three Rivers

Key numbers



Smoking in pregnancy

57 new mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2016/17



Diabetes

25.0% of diabetics aged 17+ were estimated to be undiagnosed in 2017



Childhood obesity

137 schoolchildren in Year 6 were obese in 2016/17



Self-harm

There were 110 emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in 2016/17



Physical activity

31.8% of adults (aged 19+) were not physically active in 2016/17



Hip fractures

There were 100 emergency admissions for hip fracture in people aged 65+ in 2016/17



The health of our population: Three Rivers

Statistically significant trends in key indicators



Getting better

- Children in low income families (under 16s)
- Smoking status at time of delivery
- Employment rate (aged 16-64)
- Under 18 conceptions
- New sexually transmitted infections (STIs)



Getting worse

- Violent crime

The health of our population: Three Rivers

Key improvements to aim for



The health of our population: Watford Borough Council

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The health of our population: Watford

Overview

Health in summary

The health of people in Watford is varied compared with the England average.

About 12% (2,300) of children live in low income families.

Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 6.6 years lower for men and 3.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Watford than in the least deprived areas.

Some wards, such as Holywell and Woodside, experience a number of poorer health outcomes than the district as a whole.

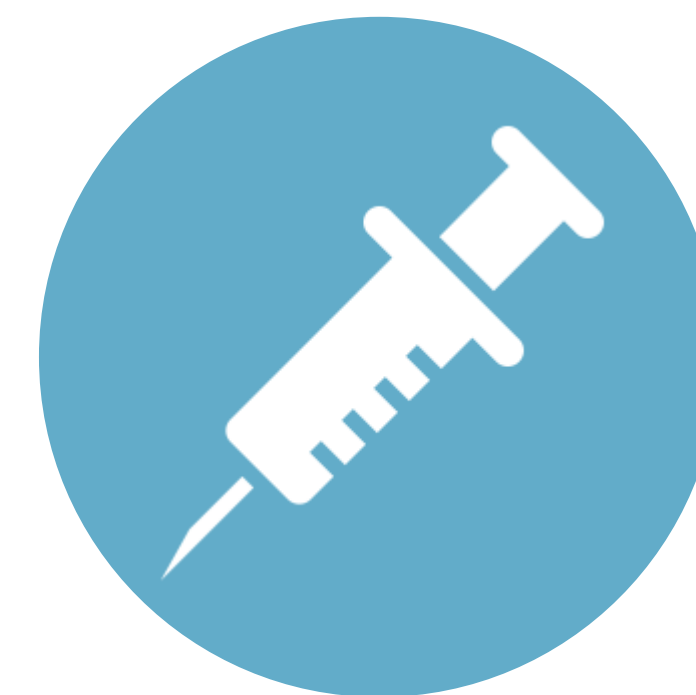
The health of our population: Watford

Key numbers



Smoking in pregnancy

80 new mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2016/17



Diabetes

11.1% of diabetics aged 17+ were estimated to be undiagnosed in 2017



Childhood obesity

230 schoolchildren in Year 6 were obese in 2016/17



Self-harm

There were 118 emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in 2016/17



Physical activity

32.0% of adults (aged 19+) were not physically active in 2016/17



Hip fractures

There were 68 emergency admissions for hip fracture in people aged 65+ in 2016/17



The health of our population: Watford

Statistically significant trends in key indicators



Getting better

- Children in low income families (under 16s)
- Smoking status at time of delivery
- Under 18 conceptions
- New sexually transmitted infections (STIs)



Getting worse

- Violent crime
- Employment rate (aged 16-64)

The health of our population: Watford

Key improvements to aim for

Increasing physical activity and tackling child obesity



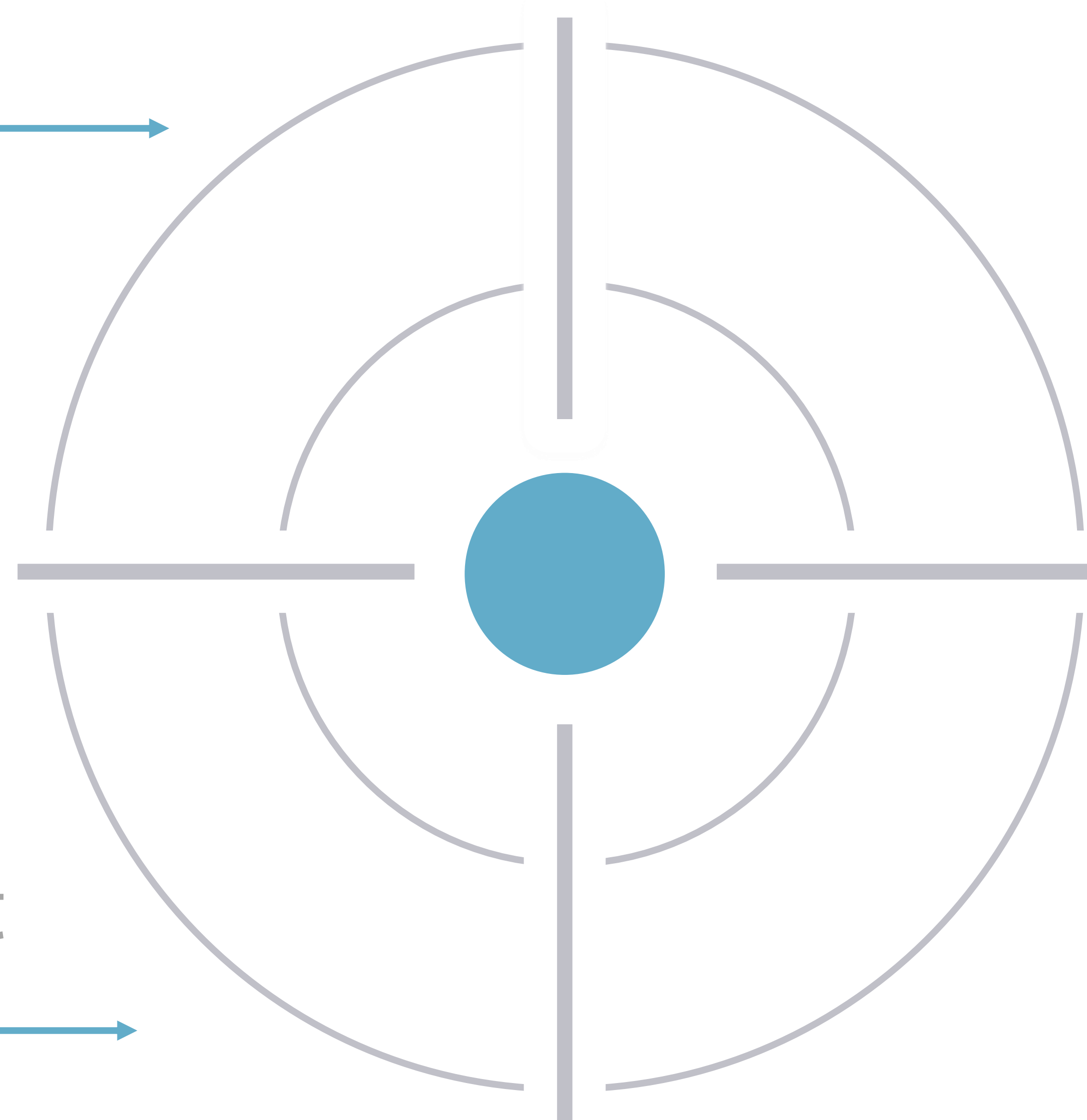
Reducing violent crime



Reducing smoking in vulnerable groups



Reducing unemployment



The health of our population: Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council

The health of our population: Welwyn Hatfield

Overview

Health in summary

The health of people in Welwyn Hatfield is varied compared with the England average.

About 14% (2,800) of children live in low income families.

Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 8.9 years lower for men and 8.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Welwyn Hatfield than in the least deprived areas.

Some wards, such as Peartree and Welham Green & Hatfield South, experience a number of poorer health outcomes than the district as a whole.

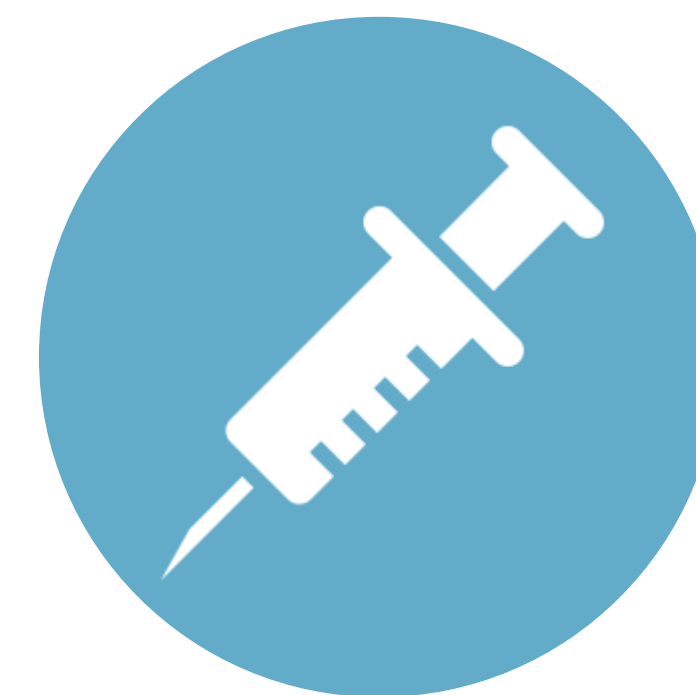
The health of our population: Welwyn Hatfield

Key numbers



Smoking in pregnancy

78 new mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2016/17



Diabetes

30.0% of diabetics aged 17+ were estimated to be undiagnosed in 2017



Childhood obesity

175 schoolchildren in Year 6 were obese in 2016/17



Self-harm

There were 106 emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in 2016/17



Physical activity

36.5% of adults (aged 19+) were not physically active in 2016/17



Hip fractures

There were 113 emergency admissions for hip fracture in people aged 65+ in 2016/17



The health of our population: Welwyn Hatfield

Statistically significant trends in key indicators



Getting better

- Children in low income families (under 16s)
- Statutory homelessness
- New sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Employment rate (aged 16-64)
- Under 18 conceptions



Getting worse

- Violent crime

The health of our population: Welwyn Hatfield

Key improvements to aim for



Hertfordshire Health Evidence

Our local health intelligence website



- ✓ local health data hub at hertshealthevidence.org
- ✓ data briefing notes and tools to download
- ✓ includes ward level data for each Hertfordshire district and borough



“My 2018/19 Annual Report highlights a selection of the indicators by which we measure the health of our population. It shows variations in health across the county and outcomes in which we’re seeing meaningful improvements over time, as well as some which present an increasing challenge.

*To find out what we’re doing to improve local outcomes, check out our current **Public Health Strategy**.”*

Prof. Jim McManus
Director of Public Health